TRAVELLERS' DIRECTORY.

PROM WASHINGTON DIRECT TO ALL PARTS
OF THE WEST, SOUTHWEST, AND NORTHWEST.—BAITIHORE AND OHIO RAILBOAD, FALL ARNANGEAUNTS.
Two through tesias are how run daily, except Standay, from Washington for the West, as follows:

1st. Mail train starts at 7.45, a. m., (Sunday excepted.) counceting etosely at Washington Junettoo, for the West.
21. The Committed St. Louis, and Checago Express Councation leaves
Washington at \$30, p. m., reaching Guicinnatia as 8, p. m., users day,
Washington at \$30, p. m., reaching Guicinnatia as 8, p. m., users day,
Washington at \$30, p. m. of the West.
Conclusion 25 hears, et of 8t. Louis and y4 flours.
To view the grand mountain scenery of the road is daylight takecitizer the 7.45, s. m., or 3.00, p. m., train from Washington.

For Parkersburg and all stations on the Northwestern Virginia road
take the 3.50, p. m., train.

For Marjetta and Chaicinnati Railroad take
the same.

FOR BALTIMORE AND THE EAST:

Loave Washington for Baltimore at 5.35 and 7.45, a. m., and 5.30 and 4.45, p. m. On Sunday at 5.30, p. m. only.
Leave Baltimore at 4.30 and 9.30, a. m., and 3.30 and 5.30, p. m. on Sunday at 4.30, a. m., only.
The 7.45 and 4.45 trains only will stop at way stations and for An-

napolic connections.
The 7.45, a. m., and 3.30, p. m., are the chief connecting trains for the West, and the 5.33, 7.45, and 3.30 trains for the East.
For further information inquire at the Battimers and Oblo Railroad Ticket Odice, Washington, or of This H. FARSONS, Agest.
W. P. MITH.
Oct 3 Master of Transportation, Raftimers.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT SOUTHWESTERN ROUTE via ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RALEGOAD.

From WASHINGTON CITY to Virginia. Tennossee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas.

Through Ticketa can be obtained at the great Southwestern Railroad Office, owners of Pannylyania avenue and Stath street, Washington, on board of the Sheam Ferry Boat George Page, or at the Office of the Orange and Alexandria;

To Richmond, Danville, Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Dallon, Alanta, Chattanoeaga, Nashville, Huntaville, Grand Junc, Lion, Memphis, Montgomery, and Nas-Oricans.

By a Direct-Route and Continuous Railway Connexions to Momphis, Montgomery, and Nas-Oricans.

The steam ferry boat George Page leaves the foot of Seventh street at 6½ o'clock, a. m., for Alexandria, where passenger, take the cars for Richmond, Charicticaville, Shaunton, White Solph ar Springs, Woodstock, &c., and at 7½ p. n., for Richmond and all points Scothwest, making sure and close countexions to Momphis.

Baggage wagons and commitmees leave 1 see office, Pa. avenue, at 6 o'clock, a. m., and 7, p. g. J' MES A. EVANS, Agent, Washington

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT,—The steamer CEORGE PAGE will r an as follows: leave Washington at 6, 9, 11 o'clock, a. m.; 1, 3, 5, and 7 o'clock The THOM AS COLLYER, when on the route, will run at opposite The THOM AS COLLYER, when on the roles, when the Page and Collyer, will hear. I are 18 conts.

Web say's countibuses connecting with the Page and Collyer, will have the Capitol, and corner of 12th street and Pennsylvania avenue, the same time the beats leave Alexandria.

June 8—cod—G RCHARD WALLACH, President.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.-NEW ARRANGE-

MENT, WITH GREAT IN TAMPORTON SCHOOL REPORT WAS IN TOO DIRECT TO ALL PARTS OF THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, VIA POTOMAC SPEAMERS AND RICHMOND AND FOTOMAC BALL PARTS OF THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, VIA POTOMAC SPEAMERS AND RICHMOND AND FOTOMAC BALL BOAD LARGE. Two fast onally lines from Washings and Southwest. Boats leave their bertia, foot of a mental southwest boats leave their bertia, foot of a mental southwest boats leave their bertia, foot of a mental southwest boats and southwest lines of the souther betting in full view of Moone towards and southwest leaves and southwest later cooms, and arrive in Language the foot connect with all the trains for the South and South The great southers mad its conveyed over this greats, it heire 44.

Also, connect at Richmond with the Danville, Southside, Virginia ennessee, and East Tennessee railroads

FOR THE SOUTHWEST TO

Anville,
Antianoga,
Bristol,
Boundarille,
Mongomery,
Sashville,
Grand Junction,
Monigomery,
Sashville,
For through tickets and further information of the route, inquire at
the southern ticket office, No. 372 Pounsylvanta avenue, one door
rest of irrowns' Hotel, or on board the boats, foot of 6th street,
Section of the street,
GEO. E. MATTINLY,
Ticket Agent.

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. C. Herring & Co.'s Patent Champton Safes. THE subscribors, grateful for past favors, and shing that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that exicut that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their atteck, have enlarged their depot, by opening an extensive ware and salezroom on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray street, opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive colargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing arises for private families to match with other farmiture, for the security of plate and jewelry.

Will keep on hand and me', a to order all kinds of money chests, vault doors, and bank vanits. Hall's patent powder proof locks for banks or store doors; Jones's potent permutation bank lock; and Crygler's patent letter lock, "sibout key." ALSO-

Nos. 135, 137, and 139 Water street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Mirray st, New York, F. COYLE & CO., Agents Washington, D. C. B. W. KNOWLES, Agent Richmond, Virginia.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN, & CO.

Bankers,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STREETS, NEW YORK, I SSUE circular notes and credits for travellers, available is all the principal cities of the world. Also, mercantic credits, for use in Europe, China, &c.

May 28—6500

THE GREAT WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH Says the St. Louis (Mo.) Democra: Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowlagly of the superior merits of his hair ionic. Such evidence must have its effect when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Doctor needs no encombuse nor useless puffery from the press:

PROF. O. J. Woon & Co.: Gentlemen: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my over hair, which had become quite gray, probably one third white; my whickers week of the same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your Ehr Restorative, and used it. I room found it was proving what I had whitel, I used it shoot twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have sed some. I can now certify to the world that the gray or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and flow, and my hear has resumed its natural edger, and I believe more soft and gloogy than it, has been before for wearly divergence, has used it with the same effect.

The shore notice I deem flue to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that a hoover will rightly use, as per directions, with not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a cliest of this city and a resident here for the last fifteen years, and am known to heavy one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature it others as well as myself.

I am, truly, yours.

I am, truly, yours.

A. C. RAYMOND,

Battmoore, Jan. 23, 1858. Вати, (Мс.,) Jan. 20, 1856.

Вастімови, Jan. 23, 1858.

Faor, Woon: Bear sir, Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fewer in New Orleans, in 1864, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and gloss, and no words can express my obligations to you in ejving to ine sillicted such a treasure. Fixiary Johnson. The underlying of J. R. Bragg, is a missiter in regular standing, and paster of the Orthodox Church at Brookheld, Massachusetts. He is a gontleman of great influence and universally beloved.

WM. DYER. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz. large, modium, and small; the small holds halfs part, and retails for one delah per bottle, the medium holds a least teemly per cent, more in proportion than the small, retails for two dellars a bottle, the large holds a quart, forly per cent, more in proportion, and retails for \$3 a bottle.

The Washington Anion.

"LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION."

VOL. XIV. NO. 146.

WASHINGTON CITY, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1858. TWO CENTS.

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUB-SEPARATE PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 201

MARK PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 28 November next for the delivery of provisions in bulk for this troops of the United States, upon inspection, as follows:

At Fort Independence, Boston, Manachusetts

50 barrels of best "moss pork"

110 barrels of frest unoss pork"

12b bushels of new white field bests

750 pounds of frest quality adamantine candles

2,200 pounds of first quality adamantine candles

2,200 pounds of first quality for brown sugar

1, 109 pounds of first quality for office

12 bushels of good close for the said

200 gallons of good close for the said

200 gallons of good close for the said

200 gallons of good close for the said

At Fort Hamilton, Narrows, New York Harbo

100 barrels of bas "meas pork"
200 barrels of bas "meas pork"
200 barrels of fresh "extra superfine" flour
of bushuls of new white flesh beans
1,500 pounds of good hard acqu
100 pounds of first quality anamatine candl
1,600 pounds of first quality dry brown sugar
2,500 pounds of first quality fly brown sugar
2,500 pounds of first quality fly brown sugar
2,500 pounds of good close of first said
400 gallons of good cloter yingar. At Fort Columbus, Governor's Island, New York

At Part Columbus, Goornea's Island, New You 200 harrels of fresh "moss pork". 440 barrels of fresh "extra superfine" flour 109 bushols of new white field beans 3,000 pounds of good hard nony 800 pounds of first quality dry brown uggar 4,400 pounds of first quality dry brown uggar 4,400 pounds of first quality dry brown uggar 4,500 pounds of first quality dry brown uggar 4,500 pounds of first quality dry brown uggar 4,500 pounds of good clean dry fine sall 800 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort MaHenry, Baltimere, Maryland 75 barrels of test "mosspork"
150 barrels of fresh "extra superfine" four
37 bushes of new which sold beans
1,600 pounds of good aird sold beans
3,500 pounds of good aird sold beans
1,500 pounds of rest quality adamantine candle
3,500 pounds of first quality first brown sugar
1,600 por aids of first quality fits codes
15 subsets of good clean dry fire salt
5,50 gallons of good elter vinegar

At But Mangor Old Point Comfort, Virginia

At Port Monros, Old Point Comfort, Virginia.

230 barrels of best "moss pork"

430 barrels of fresh "extra superfine" flour

125 bushels of new white flotd boans,

5,750 pounds of good hard soap

1,000 pounds of first quality adamantine candles

1,000 pounds of first quality adamantine candles

1,000 pounds of first quality five coffee

500 pounds of first quality five coffee

60 bushels of good clean dry fine salt

1,000 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Moulirie, Charicton, South Carolina.

At Fort Mentitie, Charteston, South Carolina.
109 barrels of bost "mess port".
220 barrels of fresh "extra superfine" flour
50 bushels of new white field beaus
1,500 pounds of good hard soap
400 pounds of first quality adamantine cand
4,000 pounds of first quality dry brown sugar
2,000 pounds of first quality Ho coffee
24 bashels of good clean dry flue sait
400 gallons of good cider rinegar. At Baton Rouge Berrarks, Baton Rouge, Lovisiana

6 Baton Renge Berrates, Baton Rouge, Lovelland.

80 barrels of bost 'uness pork'

110 barrels of frest 'wextra superfine' flour

25 bushels of new white field beans

750 pounds of good hard soap

200 pounds of first quality adamnatine tandles

2,000 pounds of first quality first prown sugar

1,100 pointed of first quality first prown sugar

1, 100 pointed of first quality first confee

12 bushels of good clean day fine east

200 gallons of good cider vinegar.

44 Carlisle Barracks, Carlisle, Pchrisylvania.

100 barrels of "mess pork" 220 barrels of fresh "extra superfine" flour 50 bushels of new white field beans

At Fort Adams, Newport, Rhode Liland. At for Adams, resignt, these Indust.

25 barrels of best "moss pork".

160 barrels of fresh "extra superfine" flour

37 bushels of new white tield beams

1,000 pounds of good hard soap

300 pounds of first quality adamantine candles

2,300 pounds of first quality fry brown sugar

1,000 pounds of first quality five orfice

18 bushels of good clean fry fine sait

300 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Key West Barrocks, Key West, Piorida.

90 barrels of best "mass port"
130 barrels of fresh "extra superfine" flour
40 bushels of new white fleid beams
1,230 pounds of first quality adamantine candles
3,300 pounds of first quality adamantine candles
3,300 pounds of first quality floo coffee
20 bushels of good clean fry fine sait
400 gallons of good clean fry fine sait
50 cach article, and exhibit the total amount of cach bid; and no bid
will be acted on unless it embraces all articles required at a post.
The periods and quantities of each delivery will be one-fourth 1st
June, 1st September, 1st December, 1859, and 1st March, 1860.
The sugar and coffee to be delivered in strong barrels, full hooped.
The beams and sait in barrels, and the soap and candles in strong
boxes of convenient wige for transportation. Sail will only be received
by measurement of thirty two quarts to the bushel. The candles to
have cotton wicks.
All provisions tendered for delivery under this advanced.

annt.

Any variation from the terms of the contracts will be considufficient and good reason for rejecting the article or articles so v

Any variation from the torms of the contracts will be considered sufficient and good reason for rejecting the article or articles as varying.

The Commissary General reserves the privilege of increasing or diminishing the quantities, or dispensing with any or all articles required at any post, at any time before entering into contract; and also of increasing or reducing the quantities of each delivery one-third subsequent to contract, on giving sixty days' previous notice.

All bidders are required to accompany their proposals with ample evidence of their ability to fulfil their contracts. They must also furnish the names of their securities, whose responsibility must be certically the district attorney, or by some p-rson well known to the government; otherwise their proposals will not be acted on.

Advances will not be made in any case, and exidence of inspection and full delivery must be received at this effice before any requisition will be made upon the treasury for payment, which will be effected in such public money as may be convenient to the points of delivery, the places of prechance, or the residence of the contractors, at the option of the Treasury Popartiment.

No drafts on this affice well be accepted or paid under any circumstances.

Cances.

Each proposal will be scaled in a separate envelope, and marked Proposals for Furnishing Army Subsistence."

GEO. GIPSON, C. G. S. Nors.—Etitors will not be paid for inserting in their papers this ad-critisement unless authorized to do so by the Commissary General e-best-time.

absi-tence. Sept 12—lawtistNov [Int&Star.]

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS FOR 1859.

QUARTHUMANTER'S OFFICE, U. S. MARICE CORFS, Washington, Sept. 23, 1859.
SEALED PROPOSAIS will be received at this office until Thursday the 28th day of Seculor next, at 3 o'clock, p. m., for furnishing rations to the United States marines at the following stations for thyost 1859, viz:

EALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until Thursday, the 28th day of October next, at 3 o'clock, p. m., for turntabling rations to the United States marines at the following stations for the year 1859, viz:

Charlestown Massachusetts;
Portsmouth, New Hampshire;
Brooklyn, Long Island, New York;
Philadelphia, Fennsylvania;
Gosport, near Norfolk, Virginia;
Warington, Florida; and
Washington, District of Columbia.

Each ration to consist of one pound and a quarter of fresh beef, or three-quarters of a pound of mess pork, eighteen courses of bread made of best superfine flour, or best superime flour at the option of the government; and at the rate of six pounds of good coffee, twolve pounds of best New Urleans sugar, eight quarts of best white beans, four quarts of vinegar, two quarts of sait, four pounds of good hard brown soap, and one ands half pound of good hard disped tailow candles, to one hundred rations.

The best required shall be delivered on the order of the commanding officer of each station, either in bulk or by the single ratios, and shall consist of the heat and most chicke pieces of the carcass; the pork to be No. 1 prime mess pork, and the groceries to be of the best quality of kinds named. All subject to inspection.

All bids must be secompanied with the names of two persons as eractics, whose sufficiency must be certified to by some efficer of the government.

Forms of bids will be furnished on application to this office.

Newspapers publishing the above advertisement will please send the paper containing the first advertisement to this office for examination.

To be endorsed "Proposals for Rations for 1859," and addressed to the undersigned.

The "National Istelligencer" and "Evening Star," Washington, D. C.; "Patriot," Concord, N. H., "Garette," Portimouth, N. H., "Post" and "Herafid," Bootton, Mase, "Exgle," Brocklyn, N. Y., "Bennsylvanian" and "Argus," Tailadelphia, Pa.; "Argus." Norfick, Va.; and "Frs.," Pennsola, Fla., will publish above three times week till 28th October next, an

tottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO. Proprietors, 312 Broadway, New York, (in the Steak New York Wire Balling Establishment.) and 114 Narket atreet, St. Icole, Ro.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

And 13—d3mo

EORGE W. BRADFIELD, Attorney-at-Law, the Street, Washington, D. C., will practice in all the courts of the District, including the Court of Chains, and in the adjoining counties in Virginia.

Sop 23—3m

thons to our minister's coming home on the Plymouth, which had not yet arrived, although due twenty days since, according to orders.

Zuloaga is lost, and the only hope of his party is in the return of Santa Anna; and this his own generals (especially the chief, Echeagaray,) positively ridicule, because it would be fatal to them. The success of the Ilberals in all parts, save the capital and its environs, and there they but wait opportunity, is a subject of daily discourse in almost every city or town. Still, inactivity may mar their hopes. Great pecuniary trouble and much real distress, from deaths, hopelessness, mordination, and despair of peace, are visibly apparent. Juarez is honest, Zamora enthusiastic, Echeagaray foxy, wavering, and silent; Nigrete, as drill master, seems desirous to prepare troops to whip the liberals, whom he so lately most dastardly betrayed and deserted.

Letters from Queretaro of the 28th state that the frontier force had moved from San Luis towards that place, the main body remaining in Jaral. Reports had been published in the Prasamiento, of Guadalajara, that in an action at Acambaro the constitutionalists had had 500 men shain; but the Pragress ridicules this, and affects to see in the subsequent course of the Prasamiento good reason to believe that a very different result had been experienced.

The Vera Cruz Progress gives an account of the manner in which Sr. Robles was treated off Vera Cruz, on his

The Vera Cruz Progress gives an account of the manner in which Sr. Robles was treated off Vera Cruz, on his return thither, after he had vainly endeavored to land at Tampico. A boat was sent from the Spanish ship Cortex to the British steamer Clyde, and took thence D. Manuel Robles Pezuela, D. José R. de Castro, a Sr. Espinosa, of the Mexican legation at Washington, and a servant. The reason of permission to land being refused them is said to be that Sr. Robles is considered dangerous to the public tranquillity and that Sr. de Castro is still under the bands of a heavy of samples of or the same varieties.

Mr. Colidge, captured at Orizaba, was liberated at the immediate mediation of Mr. Forsyth, and no ms dsc. Gardiner, the Englishman, it is true, used his influence, (and it is great at Orizaba, for he is very highly respected,) but without avail; and Coolidge was taken off with others to be shot at Ruelsta. Zuloaga, at Forsyth's personal request or solicitation, procured his release unconditionally. Mr. C. afterwards waited on Zuloaga, with our secretary of logation, Walter Fears, and thanking that functionary.

A letter, dated the 2d instant, from the capital is stated by the Procress to make the following announcement:

A letter, dated the 2d instant, from the capital is stated by the Progress to make the following announcement; "Zuloaga is extremely disgusted with Echeagaray, and talks seriously of appointing a successor to him. In fact, he proposed to Portilla that he should go and take command of the troops; but he roundly refused, and, on being pressed, said that he really did not wish to fight against the Vera Cruzanos. Subsequently he is said to have proposed to D. Miguel Negrete to go and send Echeagaray to the capital, promising him for this service some thousands of dollars and the rank of full general." Several instances of shooting by the half dozen of prisoners taken by the reactionists are recorded.

DEPLORABLE CONDITION OF MEXICO. [Correspondence of the Picsyune.]

Maxico, Sept. 1, 1858.

The last mail from this country conveyed to you a sad icture of our demoralized and anarchized condition, and this mail you will learn in addition that this anarch and this demoralization continue, and have produced many excesses that must tax your credulity to believe. I regret to say that our civil war has of late produced evidence that, if it be continued, this country must soon, very soon, become a heap of ruins, embellished by an overgrowth of rapacity in all its parasitical forms. So far the contest has produced monstrous disasters to the country. In brief they may be summed up as follows: The desolation and abandonment of twenty or thirty

LATE NEWS FROM MEXICO.

TO LITICAL STATE OF THE COUNTEY.

ANARCHY PERVAIDS FYENYWHERE.

The New Colvers Every end to the Thith- client contained of the control of the cont

significant, and that step, coupled with the very decided threats made in the despatch ordering Mr. Forsyth to leave the republic forthwith, and also the ordering of a United States vessel-of-war to Gunymas to take from prison there an American, by force if necessary, to me appeared as if the prayers of the worthy and patriotic few of Mexico are soon to be fully and satisfactorily answered. As in the phops here that the American government, in at last taking notice of the many outrages perpetrated upon its flag and citizons by Mexico, may thoroughly carry out its threat by preventing a recurrence of these grievances. If it prevents the recurrence of similar grievances, no more paper will be consumed in exchanging diplomatic notes between the Capitol at Washington and the polacio nacional of this capital. And our hopes are increased by a knowledge of the manner in which Mexico has treated the warlike despatches from Washington. Under the demand for the American at Guaymas this government has refused to give him up, and has treated the threats with the utmost indifference. Thus it seems that Providence has kindly held out a hope to us when we are most in need of it, and nothing can prevent its

SENATOR DAVIS IN MAINE.

Friracts from an address delivered by the Hon. Jefferson Davis at Angusta, August 23, 1858, before the Agricultural Society of Maine.

Your crops and your mode of tillage are different from that to which I am accustomed, and the result is that each supplies a different segment in the circle of man's wants. I am glad that it is so, that it must necessarily be so. Glad, because it is an everlasting bond between us—one which, whilst it binds, renders both doubly prosperous. Blessed is our lot in this that our fathers linked us together, and established free trade between us. In the diversity of climate and of crops there is an assurance that entire failure cannot occur. If disaster and blight should fall upon one section, it need not go to a foreign land in search of bread. Famine, gaunt famine, with its skeleton step, can never pass our borders whilst the free trade of the Union continues.

But difference in pursuits, in population, and domestic institutions has been made the basis of itselfe agitation and urged as a cause of separation. To my mind the reverse would be the rational conclusion. Each exchanging the surplus of another which it can best produce for the surplus of another which it most requires, the benefit must be mutual and the advantage common. Here is a commercial, a selfish bond to hold us together. But I will stop here, because the current of my thought is carrying me beyond the limit of topics proper to the occasion, and

cach supplies a different segment in the circle of many segments of the study of the context of the context of the context of the context of declary. The context of the co

services of the purely as an all in polarization forms. So construct, I have they may be sensing up as follows, the polarization of all polarizations of a service of the polarization of

1st auditor

Payment for subscriptions must be made lavariably in advance, an the payment for subscriptions must be made lavariably in advance, an the payment of the experision of the period subscribed for unitess renewed. Notify well be as on to applicable who a tere absocutions are also the experise.

Remi taxons by mail will be at the risk of the subscribers, and on the publisher of the Union.

RATES OF ADVENTIGING.

to the accusations which have been busily circulated against me. And this, it is to be hoped, will not be mistaken for egotism, since the greatest interest I have in doing so is to justify you to yourselves. I know of no selfish purpose, unless a proper desire for esteem be such, which would lead me to attempt to undeceive you, so far as any of you may have been imposed upon. I certainly do not expect to change my residence from the State in which I was reared; and I long since avowed the lutention never again to receive official trust from any other authority than that of the people of the State of which I am a citizen. It has been represented to you that you were showering attentions upon one who was hostile to your interests and regardless of your rights. I am grateful to you for the constant evidence you have given that you discredited the statement, and I am therefore the more anxious that you should not romain in doubt. The public record contains all I have said and done, and in it nothing can be found to sustain the statement. Of this I am quite sure, because it has always been with me a principle to exercise public functions in the spirit of the constitution and the purposes of the Union. If I know myself, I have never given a voto for a feeling of hostility to any portion of our common country; but have always kept in view the common obligation for the common welfare, and desired, by maintaining the constitution in each and every particular, to perpetuate the blessings it was designed to secure, and to transmit the inheritance received from our fathers unmutilated and uncontaminated to remotest posterity. In some positions it has devolved upon me to study interests in Maine with a view to secure for them proper provision, and I feel that I am justified in saying they were considered as became one who had some the proper provision, and I feel that I am justified in saying they were constitution; and who had a function to perform in relation. Hereafter, though the principles on which I will act cannot va

GOV. FLOYD AND HIS MULE CONTRACTS. [From the St. Louis Republican, Sept. 22.]

On my return to the city, my attention was directed to an editorial article in the Democrat, commenting, in its usual reckless and malicious manner, on the conduct of the Secretary of War, for having given out certain contracts for the purpose of enabling the army to take up its line of march for Utah. To gentlemen who are well-acquainted with that mismaned topper, the Democrat, its feeble, malicious abuse of men and mensures is always regarded as a compliment. But there are some honest republicans in this section of the country who look to it as a political text-book, and to such a brief explanation is deemed necessary.

To ridicule the Mormon expedition and to snear at the administration for wasteful extravagance in sending troops to maintain the supremacy of the law and protect the, lives and property of our citizens passing through that lawless region, is now a favorite occupation with the Democrat and its black brethren throughout the country l—when their own columns will show that they were the most clamorous in demanding the scalps of Brigham Young and his followers, even including his wives! But the war is happily ended, and now the administration is slandered and denounced for carrying out the policy which they so urgently demanded. But let us examine the contracts which the Mormon expedition necessarily produced.

Every intelligent man knows that, after the movement of the troops was ordered, the quartermaster's department (moon which the heavy burden of the expenses rested) was

of the troops was ordered, the quartermaster's department (upon which the heavy burden of the expenses rested) was for the time being entirely destitute of funds; even the teamsters employed about the military posts could not get one dollar of their hard-carned wages! In fact, the

of mechanical and agreement of the part in the area of the carles to force who with the carles to force who felt that he had a factor of the prosperity of his country. The wholes of my heart I love it all, and every part. I could not if I would, and would not if I could, dwarf myself to mere sectionality. My first allegiance is to the State of which I am a citizen, and to which by affection and association I am personally bound; but this does not obstruct the perception of your greatness, or admiration for much which I have found admirable among you.

Yankee is a word once applied to you as a term of repreach, but you have made it honorable and renowned. You have borne the flag of your country from the time when it was ridiculed as a piece of striped butting until it has come to be known and respected when when the was ridiculed as a piece of striped butting until it has come to be known and respected when when it was ridiculed as a piece of striped butting until it has come to be known and respected when when the was reached; and your canvas-winged birds of commerce have borne civilization into regions where it is not boasting to say but for your prowess it would not have gone. You have a right to be proud of your achievements as well on the land as the sea. Well may you point as you do with satisfaction to score school hourse and your warkpedition.

podition.

No price for the mules was agreed upon, as there were no date at that time by which the value of such mules as were required by the department could be ascertained. It was simply understood that the contractors were to receive a fair remunerative compensation for their great outlay of money, time, risk, and incidental expenses.

Owing to the quality of the mules required, and the rigid and, as we contend, we will suffer node of inspection adopted by the at Fort Leavenworth, the contractors me.

"Reulities, and incurred vast expenses in the contractors are the contractors are contractors and incurred vast expenses in the contractors are contractors."